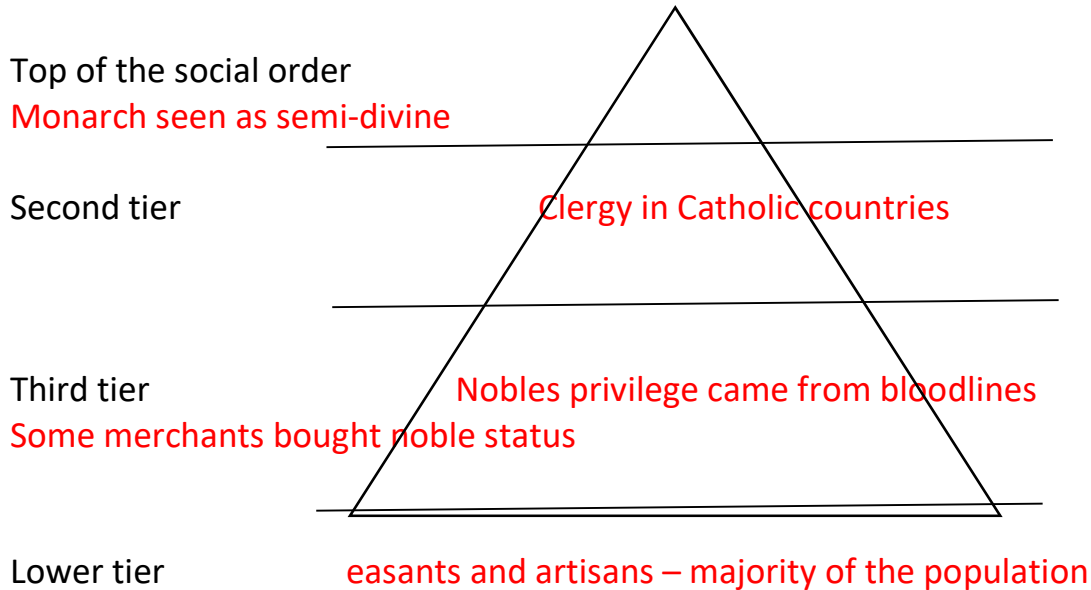


Absolutism & Constitutionalism

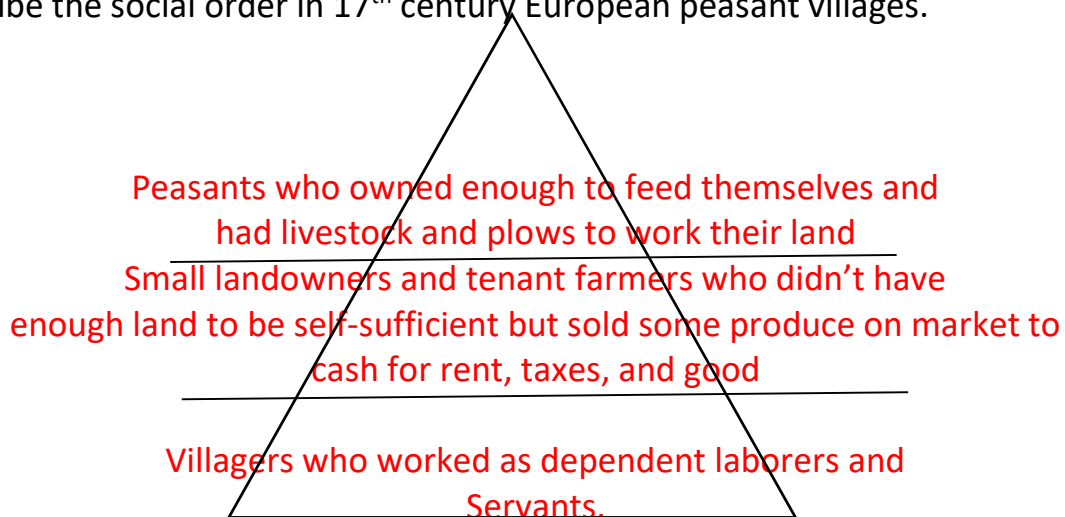
Mckay Ch. 15

15-1: Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding

1. Describe the make-up of the social order of 17th century Europe. **The Great Chain of Being – linked God to his creation in a series of social groups**



2. 17th century European societies were *patriarchal* in nature. List some of the examples of the way this was evident.
 - a. **Father ruled family like a king ruled his domains – Father's will was supreme**
 - b. **Fathers could use physical violence, imprisonment or other means to impose their will**
 - c. **Fathers were expected to take care of his dependents**
3. Describe the social order in 17th century European peasant villages.



4. Food shortages due to crop failures often led to famine. What effect did the harsh conditions resulting from famine and disease have on the economy?

Recurrent famines reduced the population of early modern Europe through the spread of diseases like smallpox and typhoid, exasperated by malnutrition and exhaustion. Industry also suffered and food prices increased, wages stagnated, and unemployment soared. When the cost of food rose about the ability to pay, riots often broke out.

5. What was role of the Peace of Augsburg (1555) in the start of the Thirty Years' War?

It granted legal standing to Lutherans within the Holy Roman Empire, but not Calvinists. The uneasy peace also led to the creation of the Protestant Union in 1608 and the Catholic League in 1609. Each was determined that there would be no religious or territorial advance of the other.

6. Why did Catholic France side with the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War?

For the same reason it supported the German princes – France hoped to weaken the HRE

7. What were the political, religious, and economic consequences of the Thirty Years' War in Europe?

| <i>Political</i> | <i>Religious</i> | <i>Economic</i> |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Treaty recognized the independence of more than 300 German princes, reconfirming the emperor's limited authority</i> | <i>Peace of Westphalia recognized Calvinism, along with Lutheranism and Catholicism, as permissible in the HRE. North remained mostly Protestant, and the south Catholic</i> | <i>Nearly 1/3 of urban and 2/5 of population died. Agriculture suffered, many small farmers lost their land to nobles, who enlarged their estates and consolidated their control</i> |

8. Explain the significance of the following:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Cardinal Richelieu | <i>French chief minister who subsidized the Swedes, hoping to weaken Habsburg power in Europe and prompted the final phase of the war with France's involvement after the death of Gustavus Adolphus and declared war on Spain and sent military and financial aid.</i> |
| Peace of Westphalia 1648 | <i>The name of the series of treaties that concluded the 30 Years' War and marked the end of large-scale religious wars in Europe. It added Calvinism to Catholicism and Lutheranism as officially permissible religions.</i> |

9. What is the difference between an absolutist and constitutionalist government?

Absolutist governments have all power under a monarch's personal control, whereas a constitutionalist government has rulers who are required to respect laws passed by representative institutions

10. What were some of the common traits of absolutist and constitutionalist governments

| |
|--|
| <i>Common projects of protecting and expanding their frontiers</i> |
| <i>Raising taxes</i> |
| <i>Consolidating central control</i> |
| <i>Competing for new colonies in the New and Old Worlds</i> |

11. What areas of control gave absolutist and constitutionalist governments new levels of control in the 17th century?

| |
|--|
| <i>Greater taxation</i> |
| <i>Growth in the armed forces</i> |
| <i>Larger and more efficient bureaucracies</i> |
| <i>Increased ability to compel obedience from their subjects</i> |

12. Why did most of the popular uprisings in 17th century Europe over issues such as food shortages, rising prices, and taxation fail?

The revolts usually lacked unity and strong leadership and could not withstand the power of the state and its ever-increasing military presence.

15-2 p. 469-478 Absolutism in France and Spain

13. In what ways did Henry IV consolidate absolute rule in France?

- *Issued the Edict of Nantes to relieve Catholic-Protestant strife*
- *Kept the peace*
- *Sharply lowered taxes and charged royal officials and annual fee to guarantee the inheritance of their position*
- *Improved roads, canals, repaired the ravages of the civil war*

14. In what ways did the French minister Richelieu symbolize and enhance absolutism?

The administrative system he created strengthened absolutism with the use of intendants for each of the 32 districts, appointed directly by the monarch, who recruited men for the army, supervised tax collection, etc. As their power increased, so did the centralized power of the state.

He also repressed Protestantism, supported Habsburg enemies

15. Describe the successes and failures of Richelieu's successor, Mazarin.

| Successes | Shortcomings |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Continued Richelieu's policies</i> | <i>Actions to increase royal revenues angered nobles – Parlement of Paris – who rebelled in a series of uprisings known as the fronde.</i> |

16. What effect did the *fronde* have on Louis XIV's dealings with the nobility? (This will be addressed in class – ask if you don't get the answer)

It created a lasting distrust of the nobility and led him to keep them close so he could watch them

17. What is meant by "the divine right of kings?"

The power to govern comes from God, who had established kings as his rulers on earth. They answered to God alone. They were to obey God's laws

18. Complete the following chart on Louis XIV.

| Personal traits | Significant events and accomplishments of his reign |
|---|--|
| <i>King by divine right, ruled through intendants who answered to him, lived a luxurious life, Catholic</i> | <i>Demanded religious unity – revoked Edict of Nantes, Versailles, at war for most of his reign with little success,</i> |

18. Why did Louis XIV require nobles to spend time at Versailles?

He knew they were his greatest threat to power and he didn't trust them. He kept them there where he could keep an eye on them and distract them from wanting to rebel.

19. What is mercantilism?

A collection of governmental policies for regulating the economy by the state. Based on three principles: Bullionism (gold and silver), favorable balance of power, and self-sufficiency.

20. What were the mercantilist policies of the French minister Colbert regarding the following?

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| French industry | <i>Created new industries and supported old ones, especially textiles. New production regulations to boost standards and quality</i> |
| Exports | <i>Encouraged exports by supporting industry, lowering tariffs, increasing standards, and encouraging foreign craftsmen to emigrate to France.</i> |
| Domestic tariffs | <i>Abolished many to encourage the purchase of French goods at home</i> |
| Tariffs on foreign goods | <i>Increased them to encourage people to buy French made goods at home.</i> |
| Canada | <i>Hoped to make it part of the French empire and sent 4000 colonists to Quebec to claim the area of untapped minerals and great agricultural lands</i> |

21. List the ways in which Louis XIV's secretary of state for war Francois le Tellier, improved the French military.

- a. *Created a professional army where the state, not private nobles, employed soldiers*
- b. *Standardized uniforms and weapons*
- c. *Established training programs and a promotion system that increased loyalty and professionalism*

22. Complete the chart about the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)

| Cause | Results |
|---|---|
| <i>Louis XIV's grandson was next in line for the Spanish crown and threatened to upset the balance of power in Europe</i> | <i>War of Spanish Succession ensued as the Grand Alliance of the English, Dutch, Austrians, and Prussians formed an alliance against Louis XIV. Ended by the Peace of Utrecht – crown may never be united. France also lost Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay area to England</i> |

23. What is meant by the concept "balance of power"?

The idea that no single power should have the power to dominate a region – France often upset this balance of power and alliances and coalitions were formed prevent such developments

Identification - identify and explain the significance of each of the following. (Ask in class if these are not addressed – some are not in the book but are important to know)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>"L'état, c'est moi"</i> | <i>"I am the State" – supposedly a quote from Louis XIV, who felt he was as important to France as the sun was to the earth. It illustrates his view of himself as a divine right king.</i> |
| intendants | <i>Civil servants of Louis XIV who were sent to the provinces of France to ensure that the king's policies were being followed and enforced. These men, usually from the middle class, were loyal to the king and did a good job maintaining the king's unquestioned power throughout France.</i> |
| fronde | <i>A series of violent uprisings during the early reign of Louis XIV triggered by growing royal control and increased taxation</i> |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Peace of Utrecht | <i>Treaty that ended the War of Spanish succession and allowed Louis' grandson Philip to remain king of Spain. The crowns of France and Spain could never be joined.</i> |
|------------------|--|

24. Explain how the following factors contributed to the decline of absolutism Spain in the 17th century.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Economy & industry | <i>Decades of religious civil wars destroyed the infrastructure and economy. Competition from industries in the colonies and from Dutch and English traders hurt as well</i> |
| Royal spending | <i>Expenditures consistently exceeded income so the crown devalued the coinage and declared bankruptcy, which resulted in the collapse of national credit.</i> |
| Aristocrats | <i>Increased rents on their estates to fund their extravagant lifestyle, which drove peasants from the land and led to a decline in agricultural productivity.</i> |
| Monarchs | <i>Monarchs had no solutions. Philip III (r. 1598-1621) gave control to duke of Lerma, who used power to benefit his own wealth and left actual management to count Duke of Olivares. He came up with new sources of revenue but got Spain involved in war with the Dutch and France and 30 Years' War, which deeply emptied the treasury</i> |
| International relations | <i>Revival of war with Dutch, war with France, and 30 Years' War = super costly. Internal revolts. Treaty of the Pyrenees 1659 – ended war with France and Spain surrendered lots of land to France. Lost Portugal in 1688.</i> |

Ch. 15-3 p. 478-482 Absolutism in Austria and Prussia

25. What were the reasons for the re-emergence of serfdom in eastern Europe in the early modern period?

Eastern lords dealt with the labor shortage from the Black Death by restricting the right of their peasants to move and to take advantage of better opportunities elsewhere. They had gained such power as monarchs allowed them to have unbridled authority as long as they supported the monarchy.

Think, don't write: In western Europe the conflict between the king and vassals resulted in gains for the common man. Why did this not happen in Eastern Europe?

26. What steps did Austrian Habsburg leaders Ferdinand II and Ferdinand III take to strengthen absolutism in the Holy Roman Empire?

He drastically reduced the power of the Bohemian Estates, the Protestant representative assembly, and confiscated landholdings of Protestant nobles and gave the land to Catholic nobles and foreign aristocratic mercenaries in exchange for their support. Requirements for the enserfed peasants worsened – 3 day per week labor became the norm and Protestantism was stamped out.

Ferdinand III – permanent standing army, pushed Ottomans from most of Hungary and Transylvania. A sense of a common identity grew among elites in Habsburg lands, German became the language of the state, and Catholicism the religion.

27. How did Prussian Frederick William, the Great Elector, increase royal power?

- Persuaded Junkers in estates to accept taxation without consent in order to fund the army in exchange for reconfirmation of their privileges, including power over the serfs.*
 - Crushed potential opposition to his power from the towns by eliminating cities from the estates and then imposing new taxes on goods and services*
- He tripled state revenue during his reign and expanded the army*

28. What were some of achievements of Frederick William I, the “Soldiers’ King,” (r. 1713-1740) that strengthened royal power in Prussia?

- Eliminated last traces of parliamentary estates and local self-government*
- Built an honest and conscientious bureaucracy to run the country and foster economic development*
- Huge army – fourth largest in Europe – and highly skilled*

Identification

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Habsburgs | <i>Ruling family of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain</i> |
| Hohenzollerns | <i>Ruling family of parts of eastern Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries as the imperial electors of Brandenburg and dukes of Prussia. The family of Fredericks</i> |
| Junkers | <i>Nobility and landowning class who dominated the estates Brandenburg and Prussia</i> |
| <i>Sparta of the North</i> | <i>Name referencing Prussia, one of the most powerful states in all of Europe due to its strong military.</i> |

Ch. 15-4 p. 482-489 The Development of Russia and the Ottoman Empire

29. How did the Mongols unify the eastern Slavs?

They forced the conquered peoples to pay tribute of goods, money and slaves, and used local leaders to help consolidate their rule.

30. What role did Ivan the Terrible play in the rise of absolutism?

He defeated the remnants of Mongol power, added new territories to his realm, and laid the foundation for the huge, multiethnic Russian empire. He persecuted his opponents, executed members of leading boyar families, and created a new service nobility loyal to him.

31. What role did Peter the Great play in the rise of absolutism?

He reorganized the civil administration of the country and required all nobles to serve for life in that or the army with himself as the supreme leader, he created schools and universities, increased service responsibilities of commoners, created a huge standing army

Identification

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| boyars | <i>high ranking nobles in Russia</i> |
| Ivan III (r. 1462-1505) | <i>Ivan the Great, he expanded the principality of Moscow toward the Baltic Sea and ultimately declared independence from Mongol rule.</i> |
| Cossacks | <i>Free groups and outlaw armies originally comprising runaway peasants living on the borders of Russian territory from the 14th century onward. By the end of the 16th century they had formed an alliance with the Russian state.</i> |
| "Time of Troubles" | <i>Period of chaos in Russia after the death of Ivan IV (the terrible) as relatives struggled for power and ordinary people suffered drought, crop failure, and plague. Cossacks and peasants rebelled against nobles, who joined with together to crush the Cossacks and put Ivan's nephew, Michael Romanov, to the throne.</i> |

32. What was life like for the common people under the early Romanov dynasty?

Life did not improve for them – serfdom was extended to all peasants in the realm and gave lords unrestricted rights over them with harsh penalties for runaways.

33. What was the result of Russia's early defeats in the Great Northern War at Navarre with Sweden? *Peter the Great responded with measures to increase state power, strengthen the armies – required nobles to serve in the army or civil administration, extended requirements for commoners, increased army*

Define and explain the significance of the following:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Charles XII of Sweden | <i>Surprised Peter the Great by defeating Russian forces in the Great Northern War (1700-1721) with Denmark/Russia, routing Russian forces at Narva on the Baltic coast.</i> |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Battle of Poltova, 1709 | <i>Site of Peter's crushing victory of Sweden in Ukraine that put Estonia and Latvia under Russian rule for the first time. After this victory, Peter put huge efforts into building a modern western-style capital</i> |
|-------------------------|---|

34. Why was Ottoman control of Constantinople (Istanbul) considered an improvement over Byzantine control?

The Ottomans provided a haven for refugees fleeing the growing intolerance of Western Christian powers. Jews, Muslims, and even some Christians safety from the Inquisition and religious wars and freed the city of Constantinople from the decline under the Byzantines.

Define and explain the significance of the following:

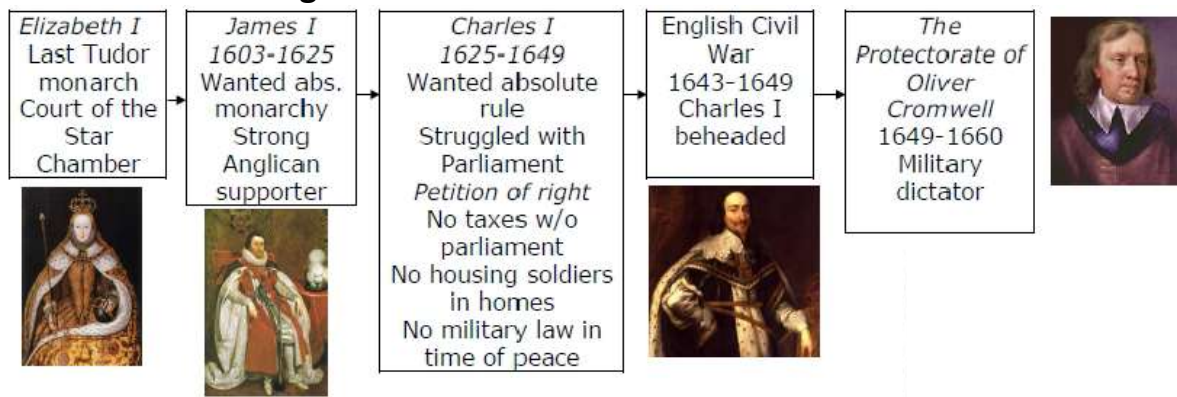
| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Sultan | <i>The ruler of the Ottoman Empire, he owned all the agricultural land of the empire and was served by an army and bureaucracy composed of highly trained slaves.</i> |
| Janissary corps | <i>The core of the sultan's army, composed of slave conscripts from non-Muslim parts of the empire. After 1683, it became a volunteer force.</i> |
| Millet system | <i>A system used by the Ottomans whereby subjects were divided into religious communities with each millet (nation) enjoying autonomous self-government under its religious leaders</i> |
| Suleiman | <i>Ottoman sultan whose marriage to his concubine and former slave began the trend of imperial wives taking on more power.</i> |

15-5 p. 489-497 Alternatives to Absolutism in England and the Dutch Republic

35. Define the following:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Constitutionalism | <i>A form of government in which power is limited by law and balanced between the authority and power of the government and the rights and liberties of the subjects or citizens. This would include constitutional monarchies and republics</i> |
| Republicanism | <i>A form of government in which there is no monarch and the power rests in the hands of the people as exercised through elected officials.</i> |

Absolutist Claims in England



36. Define and state the significance of the following:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Puritans | <i>English Calvinists who wanted to purify the Anglican Church of Roman Catholic elements and felt that the Reformation hadn't gone far enough. At odds with King James I</i> |
| Book of Common Prayer | <i>Prayer book for the Church of England (Anglican Church) and copied by William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, for Scotland.</i> |
| Ship money | <i>Tax reinstituted and levied by Charles I on coastal and inland counties to help pay the cost of ships for defense.</i> |
| Long Parliament | <i>English Parliament that sat from 1640-1660 and enacted legislation to limit the power of the monarch and make government without Parliament impossible. They strongly distrusted Charles I</i> |
| Triennial Act 1641 | <i>Passed by the Long Parliament, it compelled the king to summon Parliament every three years</i> |

37. Complete the following chart about the English Civil War (1642-1649).

| Cause | Course (major events, people) | Consequence |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Uprising in Ireland against English exploitation led Charles I to seek money to put down unrest there and in Scotland. Charles tried to arrest members of Parliament, then recruited an army of his own, as Parliament did the same</i> | <i>Charles I Oliver Cromwell New Model Army</i> | <i>Three years of fighting, New Model Army defeated king's armies at Naisby and Langport. Charles was convicted of treason and executed</i> |

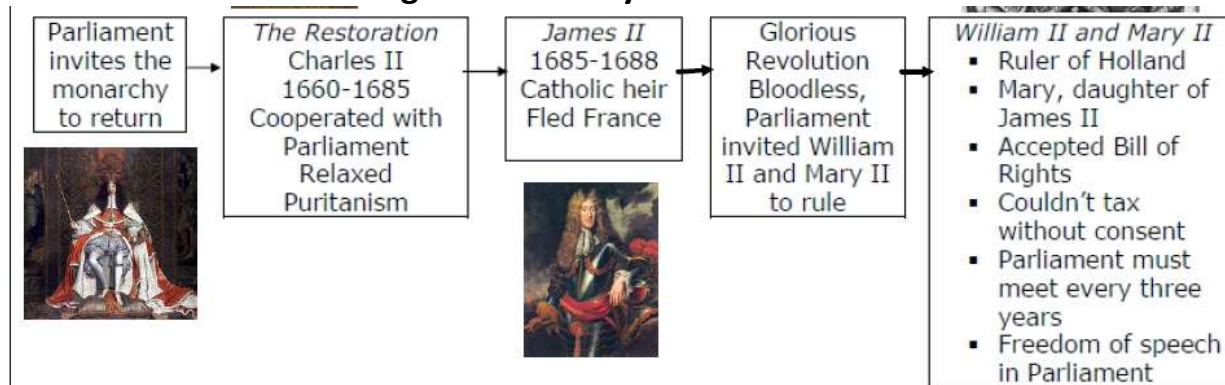
38. Define and state the significance of the following:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Leviathan by Thomas Hobbes | <i>Written in 1651, this treatise was a social contract in which all members of society put themselves under the absolute rule of a sovereign, who would maintain peace and order. This bond was irrevocable. Absolutism</i> |
| Oliver Cromwell | <i>Member of Parliament and the New Model Army in the English Civil War, he became Lord Protector of England and ruled as a military dictator</i> |
| Protectorate | <i>Created by Cromwell and his supporters - A republican government where power rested in the surviving members of Parliament and executive power in a council of state. Cromwell, however, ruled as a military dictator.</i> |
| Instrument of Government | <i>1653 – This invested executive power in a lord protector (Cromwell) and a council of state, provided for triennial parliaments and gave Parliament the sole power to raise taxes. Cromwell dismissed Parliament in 1655 so it was never endorsed.</i> |
| Navigation Acts | <i>1651 – Mercantilist policy adopted by Cromwell that boosted the English merchant marine by requiring English and colonial goods be shipped only English ships. Led to short war with Netherlands.</i> |

39. List the major accomplishments of Oliver Cromwell as Protector of England.

Welcomed Jews because of their skills, strengthened merchant marine, reconquered Ireland and massacred many, Puritan rule with no sports, theaters, and press censorship

The Restoration of the English Monarchy



40. What two problems did the restoration of Charles II fail to resolve and how were they ultimately resolved?

| Problem | Resolution |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Relationship between Puritans, Catholics, and dissenters from the established church?</i> <i>Relationship between king and Parliament</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Test Act – anyone outside Church of Eng. Could not vote, hold office, preach, etc., but not enforceable.</i> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | 2. Charles entered secret agreement with Louis XIV to get money in exchange for loosening restrictions on Catholics. |
|--|--|

41. What did James II do to anger Parliament?

James II violated the Test Act and appointed Roman Catholics to army, government, and university positions, and then granted religious freedom to all.

40. Define or explain and state the significance of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Test Act | <i>Enacted by English Parliament in 1673 that denied non-Church of England people the right to vote, hold office, preach, teach, assemble, etc.</i> |
| William of Orange and Mary | <i>Protestant daughter and son-in-law of James II offered the throne following the birth of a son (a Catholic heir) to James II</i> |
| Glorious Revolution 1688 | <i>The relatively bloodless replacement of James II with William and Mary, it represented the end of the idea of divine-right monarchy in England</i> |
| English Bill of Rights | <i>Signed by William and Mary, it said once a law was made in Parliament, it could not be suspended by the crown. Parliament also must be called, the independence of the judiciary was established, no standing army in peacetime, and no Catholic could ever hold the throne.</i> |
| <i>Second Treatise of Civil Government</i> by John Locke 1690 | <i>Locke's defense of the Glorious Revolution as evidence that the power to govern resides with the people, who have a right to overthrow and replace one that oversteps its proper function of protecting the natural rights of life, liberty, and property.</i> |
| Natural rights | <i>Life, liberty, property – as discussed by Locke</i> |

41. What was the long-term effect of republicanism under Cromwell in England?

It convinced people of the advantages of a monarchy, albeit with strong checks on royal authority.

The Dutch Republic in the 17th century

42. Describe the Dutch system of government. How was it different from that of other western European states?

The Dutch established a republic with power in the hands of the people exercised through elected representatives. An oligarchy of wealthy businessmen (regents) handled domestic affairs in each province's Estates (assemblies) and a federal assembly (States General) handled foreign affairs and war.

43. Define or explain and state the significance of the following:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Regents | <i>An oligarchy of wealthy businessmen in each province that handled domestic affairs</i> |
| States General | <i>The federal assembly that handled foreign affairs and war. It sent all issues back to the local Estates for approval and each of the seven provinces could veto any proposed legislation.</i> |
| Stadholder | <i>The executive officer in each province appointed by the Estates who carried out ceremonial functions and was responsible for military defence.</i> |
| House of Orange | <i>Influential family that usually held the office of stadholder in most of the provinces.</i> |

44. Why were the Dutch so commercially prosperous?

They were thrifty, frugal, and religious tolerance. They dominated the shipping business by putting profits from their original industry into shipbuilding and had the lowest shipping rates and largest merchant marine in Europe.

15-6 p. 498-499 Baroque Art & Music

Describe why *baroque* art and architecture came about and give examples of how it was used.

| Description | Why it came about | Examples of how it was used |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Emotional, exuberant art that aimed to appeal to the senses and touch the souls and rekindle the faith of churchgoers while proclaiming the power and confidence of the reformed Catholic Church.</i> | <i>Rome and the revitalized Catholic Church spurred the development as a way to glorify God, inspired churchgoers,</i> | <i>Interior of churches – lavish, wildly active decorations, religious emotionalism Paintings – glorified monarchs Music – created tension, emotion, etc. (Bach)</i> |